

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 27

force, vested. All military, civil and judicial powers in persons or persons to be exercised in such manner as the President of the United States should direct, was no consideration with the inhabitants. There was no consideration with their government accorded them, and no rights assured to them except the free enjoyment of their liberty, property and religion. The Constitution, which precedent to say that, because there were only 30,000 white people in the territory it was unnecessary to grant them constitutions. The Constitution rights of 30,000 are as precious and as those of 30,000,000.

"It has been repeated, said here, that the treatment by the United States in these islands would be a despotism. Such a belief shows a singular ignorance or misapprehension of the constitutional principles, the spirit of the Constitution and the spirit of our institutions. While the Constitution does not extend over the Territories of its own force and jurisdiction, it is its birthright, binding on Congress in these prohibitions, which are also privileges enjoyed by the people wherever our country extends, and which are also rights of rights which Congress cannot limit or impair. All personal privileges and immunities, such as religious freedom, property rights, etc., which the green and the equality before our flag floats. But outside of the Constitution, created by the genius of the institutions of the paramount power and controlling its acts and officials in all colonies, there is no such power.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—Following

Mr. Depew, Mr. Turley of Tennessee resumed his speech, began yesterday, on the case relating to the sending of the Quay bill. He was maintaining that the framers of the Constitution intended that the Legislature, and not the Governor should name a Senator, except in cases of vacancies, present, clearly by the Constitution when Mr. Penrose inquired if it were not the intention of the framers of the Constitution that the Senate should be all the time be full, in order that such important matters as the Force Bill, an impeachment trial of some kind, should be kept full.

Mr. Spooner inquired what would be done should an insurrection break out in the States. The Legislature had

and thus preventing it from electing a Senator.

"My idea is that if the insurrection at

times such magnitude as to disperse the Legislature, it would be pretty likely to have the Governor running

the State," responded Mr. Turley.

To this Mr. Spooner replied that the Governor could not very well be "dispersed."

Mr. Turley discussed precedents, and said that in the present time not one case could be found in support of the contention of Mr. Quay's supporters.

"It is impossible to find in all the records a precedent for this case," declared Mr. Turley. "This being the only body which can construe this particular case, it is the Senate which we say in 1850, when Mr. Corbett was knocking at the doors of the Senate one thing, and in 1860 when Mr. Quay was knocking at the doors, another thing."

After Mr. Teller had made an expla-

nation of his vote in the Mantle case and the reasons for it, he was followed by the Senate's action in the Corbett case, the Quay case was laid aside.

Mr. Penrose gave notice that he would bring it up tomorrow, and every legislative committee was adjourned, nothing being to give way only to consideration of the conference report on the Finance.

Consideration of the Hawaiian govern-

ment Bill was then resumed. Mr. Butler of North Carolina withdrew his point of view.

Mr. Moore offered an amendment

providing for the payment by the

United States of all sums now on de-

posit in the postal savings bank.

The contract-labor question was pre-

dicted again by Mr. Pettigrew, who offered an amendment providing that all contracts for labor, entered into since August 12, 1868, should be declared null and void.

The amendment was agreed to, and it was voted that a final vote on the bill and amendments would be taken before ad-

junction tomorrow.

At 20 p.m. the Senate went into executive session, and at 2:35 p.m. ad-

joined.

HOUSE.—The last day of the general debate on the Puerto Rico Tariff Bill opened with a two-hour speech by Mr. Cannon of Tennessee, in opposition to the bill. The alternative presented by the bill, he said, was the maintenance of our present status or of our new position. The country had been dazzled with the gorgeous picture of empire, but yet at the very threshold of empire, he declared, he said, gentlemen on the other side had been appalled unless the trade which they had looked at with covetous eyes were brought into subjection to American labor. Therefore the new possessions were to become colonies and be turned over to carpet-bagger agents.

He said that Mr. Grosvenor, the other day, had displayed dense ignorance when he had declared that this was the battle of 1860 over again. He read from the records of the Senate to show that it set up the very contention maintained by the Democrats now—that the Constitution was supreme now, and that the jurisdiction of the Senate over the territories of the United States had jurisdiction.

"That was the doctrine of the Re-

publican party, and it was maintained by

the President. Well, I am going to stand by the President. I voted for him before, and I am going to be our

leader now, and to stand by him in the campaign.

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WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1900.

BOB'S STYLE.

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE)

that Lord Roberts has notified the War Office that the number of Boers present approximates 4000, of which about 1500 are citizens of the Orange Free State. The remainder are citizens of the Transvaal.

Twenty-nine Transvaal officers were captured and eighteen Free State officers were made prisoners. The guns captured numbered five-centimetre guns, nine 30-pounders and one Maxim gun. From the Free States the British captured one 60-centimetre and one Maxim gun.

GERMAN OFFICERS.

LONDON, Feb. 27, 7:30 p.m.—The officers captured by Gen. Roberts belong to the command of Gen. J. W. Wolseley, a member of the Mafeking Field Corps. The Scandinavian Major Albrecht, the famous engineer, and the distinguished German officer responsible for most of the splendid engineering works of the Boers, have the command of the Transvaal.

DUTCH PRESS CONFIDENT.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 27.—The evening papers generally express the opinion that Gen. Cronje's capitulation does not mean the end of the war. "The Algemeen Handelsblad" says: "The Boers are still victorious, a more dangerous warfare will begin, and the British will be compelled to give up the hill."

The "Dagblad of The Hague" says: "If Gen. Cronje's men have trouble with the small Boer people, how will she face an intervening power?"

REJOICING AT OTTAWA.

OTTAWA (Ont.), Feb. 27.—The War Office has issued a list of 721 non-commissioned officers and men captured in the fighting at Paardeberg, Sunday, Feb. 25, including 61 Canadians and 273 Highlanders.

SUCCESSFUL ATTACK.

YESTERDAY CANADIANS KILLED.

LONDON, Feb. 27, 7:30 p.m.—(By At-
lantic Cable.) The War Office has received the following dispatch from Lord Roberts:

"PAARDEBERG, Monday, Feb. 25.—The British successfully captured within 300 yards of the Boer position yesterday.

BRITISH OCCUPY JAMESTOWN.

(A. P. NIGHT REPORT.)

STEKERSFRUIT (Monday) Feb. 26.—Boer reports say that the British under Gen. Roberts have occupied Jamestown, Cape Colony.

MAJUBA AVENGED.

IS WHAT BRITISH THINK.

EUROPE NOT WHOLLY OF THE
SAME OPINION.Lord Roberts' Victory Has Brought
the End in Sight, but the War is
Not Yet Over—German Newspapers
Disappointed and Ready to Concede
That Boers Have Lost Their Ablest
Leader in the Capture of Cronje.

A. P. DAY REPORT.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—(By Atlantic Cable.) "Majuba avenged," "Cronje surrendered," "Great British victory," "The Boers are beaten" are the words used all over London today, yet there are few outward signs of the natural joy that Lord Roberts' dispatch of yesterday has brought to the British. The capture of Cronje had been looked upon as almost a certainty for a week past, and now that it has come, the cup of national enthusiasm, for the British, is still discounted by the anticipation.

The magnitude of the success of "Little Boer" is almost overlooked in the fact that it synchronised with the antithesis of Majuba, and wiped out a dianhion of nineteen years' standing. While the foreign papers all comment upon this happy coincidence, they do not forget the splendid bravery of the enemy.

POSTPONED: THREE CONGRESSES.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—The British now do not expect the Boers to be beaten, but the British are not yet willing to admit that they are beaten.

The San Fran says: "Gen. Cronje attained the object he desired, namely, to keep the British army to reach Bloemfontein."

The Messenger's article is pitched in the "honor of the vanquished."

The "Oriental" London writes ironically of the surrender, says: "The British will do well to make Lord Roberts the Duke of Paardeberg and Lord Kitchener the Earl of Paardeberg."

It is understood that Gen. Cronje has done well to have the greatest possible effect upon the future course of the war.

ROME PAINFULLY IMPRESSED.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—The capitulation of Gen. Cronje has produced a painful impression upon the British public, who are unanimous in expressing their admiration for the Boer commander and his troops. The Tribune says: "The Boers are unequalled, but it does not conclude that they are beaten."

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TALK OF PEACE.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—The Cape Town correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, telegraphing Monday, says:

"There is talk of peace in the air. The British government has not yet proposed the formation of a conciliation committee, but the British are well aware that the Boers are in a position of power, and that the Boers are in a position of weakness, and when the Boers are in a position of power, they have lost the reputation of being a just nation."

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BURIED HIS BIG GUNS.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—The British

critics of the times suggest that Gen. Cronje probably buried some of his big guns. With regard to the large number of prisoners, the Boers when present some difficulty, this writer suggests that they be sent to the British, and that the Boers, according to a great precedent, might be accompanied with the large retinue he desires at Longwood."

Further details of the dramatic surrender of Gen. Cronje at Paardeberg are easily available, but the details of the Boer's capture are not so well known as to be of interest to the British.

The news of the relief of Ladysmith only reaches England, and it is quite possible that this may be the case, the cup of national enthusiasm, for the British, is still discounted by the anticipation.

The "Westminster Gazette" which is inclined to be pro-Boer, says: "Admiration for the desperate valor of Gen. Cronje is mingled with anger at the necessity imposed upon us of purchasing the services of the Boers, and the Boers are not yet willing to admit that they are beaten."

The "Daily Mail" says: "Lord Roberts has doubtless succeeded in his object, but he has not been able to reach Bloemfontein, but the delay is all he has been able to accomplish."

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roadway.
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to say to you
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and the Free State of
South Africa in Peace and in
War—Persons calling
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PUERTO RICANS STRIKE
LABORERS DEMAND INCREASE
WAGES.

(A. P. NIGHT REPORT.)
SAN JUAN (Puerto Rico) Feb. 27.—The Department of Agriculture has prepared the following statement concerning the weather and labor conditions existing in California for the week just ended.

Generally warm, pleasant weather has continued during the week, the temperature averaging as dangerously above the normal, and as dangerously below the normal. Light rain has fallen in the central and northern portions, and in some parts of the San Joaquin Valley, while in Humboldt county the ground has been unusually heavy for the season. The rain was quite beneficial in some localities, reviving pastures and grain, and in others.

In the south, where the seasonal precipitation has been deficient, no rain has fallen during the week, and grain and vegetables are suffering greatly from lack of moisture, some localities reporting that the crops of wheat and barley are dead.

A correspondent at San Diego says that the seasonal rainfall to date has been less than in any year since 1878-77. In the great valleys and in most parts of the coast and bay regions, the crops are not yet out, but would be greatly improved by early rains. Plowing and seeding are now completed, and is now reported that the acreage sown, grain will not equal earlier expectations, owing to the lateness of the season, the soil being too dry for working much of the time up to some weeks ago. Pasture is still abundant, except in the south.

Atmospheric conditions, after a period of several years, all deciduous fruits are rapidly coming into bloom, and the trees are heavily laden. One group of trees, however, are still infested by severe frost or heavy winds. In some sections almonds are reported to be beyond danger from orchard frost, and the vines continue thrifty, but lemons were somewhat damaged by heavy winds on the 2nd.

CRAYON-FAIR CASE.

NOW A QUESTION OF VERACITY.
(A. P. NIGHT REPORT.)
SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 27.—The cross-examination of Mrs. Craven was concluded today. Her daughter, Mrs. Margaret Koehler, will be the first witness for the state tomorrow.

The feature of today's examination was the testimony of Mrs. Craven that she had entered into an agreement with Louis F. Dunand, to pay him \$25,000 for services, the real character of which has not been developed. The payment of the \$25,000 is contingent upon Mrs. Craven's success in her present litigation.

Attorney McDonald, who argued the case for the Dunand contractor, a former naval officer, who knew that Dunand had rendered services to the government which would be produced later in the case, and which would show on its face, that the schooner Ida, which, he said, the man-of-war vessels must provide a safe and warm room for use of sailors in cold weather.

Decided for Sailors.

TAOCHA (Canton). Feb. 27.—The Chinese government has granted a loan of \$100,000 to the Chinese government to establish a committee to consider the advisability of establishing a branch of the New York American Association. The purpose of which is to increase trade with the Orient.

QUESTION OF VERACITY.
(A. P. NIGHT REPORT.)
SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 27.—The suit of Mrs. Jessie R. Craven against the heirs of the late Senator Fair is gradually sizzling down to a question of veracity between Mrs. Craven

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1900.

(COAST RECORD)
HEADS COMING OFF.

SANTA FE MAKING CHANGES
ON THE VALLEY ROAD.

Service Agents and Other Employees
of the New Railway to Be Sup-
planted by Men of the
Older System.

Division Headquarters to Be Removed to
France—Construction on Pecu-
rich-
Branch Passes Frank-
lin Tunnel.

Another Case of Smallpox at Trux-
ee. Question of Veracity in Craven-Fair
Suit—Weather and Crop
Conditions.

NOT DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.

STOCKTON, Feb. 27.—[Exclusive
Report.] Railway circles here are all
agitated over the several changes which
have either been made, or are taking
place immediately on the Valley road.
Changes along the line are being
made by old-time employees of
Santa Fe, and there is quite a howl
being made by men who have been with
the new road since it was put in opera-
tion. About the first of the year it was
rumored that several thousand agents
would be removed, but high officials de-
nied the report.

T. H. Warrington has been replaced
at Fresno by W. B. Trull and F. A.
Jones, who recently changed positions
with T. H. Mathews, Jr., and are
given the same terms both here and
Fresno, which was formerly covered by
F. E. Valentine, who will be kept in
the Sacramento Valley. O. H. Lehmann
of Atoms, Los Angeles county, is on
his way to Stockton to succeed B. G.
McKee, who has been removed, and
since it commenced business, and
it is said that the end of E. C. Kane, agent
at Bakersfield, are numbered.

The agent at Hanford has also been
removed to make room for a main-line
F. S. T. station agent. Other changes
are to be made as early as early date.
There is a rumor in railroad circles in
this vicinity that John Moss, who was
traffic manager of the Valley road, and
is still looking after the freight and
passenger business of the system for
the Santa Fe, will be removed by an
eastern man soon. It is also said that
the division headquarters will be re-
moved to Fresno April 1.

CONSTRUCTION PROGRESSING.

(A. P. NIGHT REPORT.)
SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 27.—Construction
on the Pacific Coast road has passed
the Fresno line by three miles, and
there now remain but fourteen
more miles of rails to lay to give
the Santa Fe people a through line
from Stockton to Pecu-richt-
Branch. The great
part of the remaining section has all
been finished, and there is nothing to be
done but to put down the ties and
grade the road. It will take two
weeks to accomplish this, and probably
another week to clean up the little
eds and ends.

WEATHER AND CROPS.

GRAIN YIELD THREATENED.
(A. P. DAY REPORT.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 27.—The De-
partment of Agriculture has prepared
the following statement concerning the weather
and labor conditions existing in California
for the week just ended.

Generally warm, pleasant weather

has continued during the week, the
temperature averaging as dangerously
above the normal, and as dangerously
below the normal. Light rain has
fallen in the central and northern portions,
and in some parts of the San Joaquin Valley, while in Humboldt
county the ground has been unusually
heavy for the season. The rain was quite beneficial in some localities,
reviving pastures and grain, and in others.

In the south, where the seasonal pre-
cipitation has been deficient, no rain
has fallen during the week, and grain
and vegetables are suffering greatly
from lack of moisture, some localities
reporting that the crops of wheat and
barley are dead.

A correspondent at San Diego says
that the seasonal rainfall to date has
been less than in any year since 1878-77.

In the great valleys and in most
parts of the coast and bay regions,
the crops are not yet out, but would be
greatly improved by early rains.

Plowing and seeding are now
completed, and is now reported
that the acreage sown, grain

will not equal earlier expectations,
owing to the lateness of the season,
the soil being too dry for working
much of the time up to some weeks ago.

Pasture is still abundant,
except in the south.

Atmospheric conditions, after a
period of several years, all deciduous
fruits are rapidly coming into bloom,
and the trees are heavily laden.

One group of trees, however, are still
infested by severe frost or heavy
winds. In some sections almonds

are reported to be beyond danger from
orchard frost, and the vines continue
thrifty, but lemons were somewhat
damaged by heavy winds on the 2nd.

CRAYON-FAIR CASE.

NOW A QUESTION OF VERACITY.
(A. P. NIGHT REPORT.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 27.—The cross-examination of Mrs. Craven was concluded today. Her daughter, Mrs. Margaret Koehler, will be the first witness for the state tomorrow.

The feature of today's examination

was the testimony of Mrs. Craven

that she had entered into an agreement with

Louis F. Dunand, to pay him \$25,000 for

services, the real character of which

has not been developed. The payment

of the \$25,000 is contingent upon

Mrs. Craven's success in her present

litigation.

Attorney McDonald, who argued the

case for the Dunand contractor, a

former naval officer, who knew that

Dunand had rendered services to the

government which would be produced

later in the case, and which would

show on its face, that the schooner Ida

must provide a safe and warm room

for use of sailors in cold weather.

Decided for Sailors.

TAOCHA (Canton). Feb. 27.—The

Chinese government has granted a

loan of \$100,000 to the Chinese

government to establish a

branch of the New York American

Association. The purpose of which is to

increase trade with the Orient.

QUESTION OF VERACITY.

(A. P. NIGHT REPORT.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 27.—The

suit of Mrs. Jessie R. Craven against

the heirs of the late Senator Fair

is gradually sizzling down to a question

of veracity between Mrs. Craven

herself and Judge Simpson and the man
Silva of Sanzalito. Mrs. Craven was
called upon today to tell of her visits
to Senator Fair, and which she claims
she never acknowledged before Judge Simp-
son.

Silva and Simpson in affidavits have
admitted the acknowledgment, but in
the second batch of affidavits the defense
stated that an acknowledgment was made,
and admit that their statements in the
first affidavits were false, and made
the second purpose of trapping Mrs. Craven,
they acting for the Fair con-
signment.

Somewhere among the papers of the
lawyer attorney is said to be a contract
alleged to have been made by Mrs. Craven
to Silva in which she agreed to
pay him \$25,000 for his services. On
this, with other statements, she testified
that she never made any such contract,
and that she never agreed to pay Silva
any sum except \$25,000. Further than that she
said that the first time she saw Simpson
she recognized him as the one who performed
the ceremony, and that he was
"Mrs. Fair."

It was brought out in Mrs. Craven's
testimony that she had been with
Attorney Dunand and paid him
\$25,000 for services rendered.

SMALLPOX SPREADING.
FRESH CASE AT TRUCKEE.

(A. P. DAY REPORT.)

SACRAMENTO, Feb. 27.—Another
case of smallpox was discovered at
Truckee this morning. The latest vir-
us to be reported is the Valley road.

The health officers at Truckee today
sent a letter to Dr. W. P. Mathews, sec-
retary of the State Board of Health,
telling him of the new case of smallpox
in the city, and that he should be
advised to have the Valley road closed
and to have vaccination done.

Dr. Mathews sent the virus to
Truckee from the State Board of Health
and also sent a telegram to the State Board
of Health, asking that the Valley road be
closed.

It was brought out in Mrs. Craven's
testimony that she had been with
Attorney Dunand and paid him
\$25,000 for services rendered.

PIAYER PLEASED INSANITY.

SANTA CRUZ, Feb. 27.—The prosecu-
tion closed its case in the Piayer
misdemeanor trial today. The defense
indicated that it would not call any
witnesses, and the court adjourned
until 10 o'clock this morning.

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Los Angeles Daily Times.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 22

THE TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY.

H. G. OTIS.....President and General Manager.
HARRY CHANDLER.....Vice-President and Assistant General Manager.
L. E. MOSHER.....Managing Editor.
ALBERT MCPHERSON.....Secretary.
PUBLISHERS OF

The Los Angeles Times

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TERMS: Daily, \$2.50; \$2.00 a month, or \$20.00 a year; Sunday, \$2.50; Magazine Section, \$1.50 a year.
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AT THE THEATERS.

LOS ANGELES: II Trovatore, Lillian Channer, Orpheum, Vaudeville.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

The Times offers a reward of \$10 in case of the apprehension, arrest and conviction which leads to conviction of any person caught in the possession of the Times from the premises of sub-scribers.

THE TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY.

GRONJE'S SURRENDER.

However much the desperate valor of Gen. Cronje and his troops may be admired, no one, probably, will be found to dispute the proposition that under the circumstances discretion was by far the better part of valor. In war, a brave and resourceful commander will regard the foe so long as there is a hope of victory, or of escape from capture. But when an army is so hemmed in that there is no longer any hope of escape or of successful resistance, graceful submission to the inevitable is the only wise and humane course to pursue. A commander situated as was Gen. Cronje at Paardeberg, has no moral right to sacrifice the lives of the men under him by futile resistance. To do so is not courageous in any true sense of the word. It is wanton murder to set up men in the face of a deadly hail of shot and shell, where they have no chance of escape.

If Cronje had persisted longer in his resistance, after it became apparent that his resistance was futile, his course would have been in the last degree reprehensible—vastly more reprehensible than would have been that of the English commander in annihilating Cronje's entire army, if surrender had been refused to the last. So far as Lord Roberts was concerned, he had but one rational course to pursue, and that was exactly the course which he did pursue. By the exercise of strategy, which is the very essence and spirit of war, he succeeded in forcing his enemy into a position from which escape was virtually impossible. That is the primary aim of combatants in war—to place the enemy at a disadvantage, and to destroy or render impotent his power of resistance.

Roberts is in South Africa, at the head of a great army, not for the benefit of his health, nor yet entirely for the health of the men under him. He is there to conquer the Boers, or at least to subdue them. The Boer and crew which was raised in some quarters about the "inhumanity" of the English commander, almost as soon as he succeeded in getting Cronje and his men cornered, was in the last degree silly and unwarranted. War is not a summer pastime. It is a stern and ghastly reality, and must be faced as such. One would suppose, to read the attempted strictures upon Gen. Roberts, that the would-be critics would have him release the beleaguered Boers, present each of them with a chromo, or with some other souvenir of the occasion, and bid them godspeed in the work of shooting down Englishmen. If Cronje's army had been permitted to escape, it would, of course, have turned upon the besiegers with all the offensive power at its command, and would have destroyed the whole British army if possible. And, furthermore, Gen. Cronje could at any moment have silenced every British gun, had he seen fit, by running up a flag of truce. Hence, the insistence of the attack of Gen. Roberts could not with reason, by any stretch of the imagination, be called "inhuman."

What will be the effect of this sweeping British victory upon the conduct and continuance of the war? This question can only be answered satisfactorily by the progress of events. That it will go far to dishearten the Boers is certain. That it will dislodge them to the point of suing for peace, at the present time, is not probable, although there is already some talk of such a contingency. It is also suggested in some quarters that the present would be an auspicious time for Great Britain to take up its stand, that overtures for peace or offers for friendly mediation would be acceptable. These suggestions are absurdly premature. Nothing is less probable than that Great Britain would accept peace at this time, upon any other terms than the unconditional surrender of the Boer forces, and such a thing is, of course, out of the question. The war has not yet gone far enough for either side to be willing to accept terms that the other would be willing to grant. There must be more victories, upon the one side or the other, and more blood must flow before peace will be even in sight.

But, however long the war may be prolonged, the ultimate result will and must be victory for the British arms. The British have a vast preponderance of men, arms, ammunition, supplies of all kinds, including the most important supply of all, the "sinews of war." Thus equipped, they cannot fail to win in the end; especially when, as has been proved more than once during the

present war, and in preceding conflicts, they are fully equal, if not superior, to the Boers, man for man.

FLOUR TRUST'S COLLAPSE.

The Times offers a reward of \$10 in case of the apprehension, arrest and conviction which leads to conviction of any person caught in the possession of the Times from the premises of sub-scribers.

It appears from the statement of George William Ballou, of New Jersey, the stockholder who institutes the suit in which the receivers are appointed, that the company is entirely insolvent, and that it will be unable to pay any of its obligations. The amount of cash in bank to its credit is only \$100,000, and it has no bills or accounts receivable, the proceeds of which would be sufficient to meet the matured and maturing obligations. This condition of affairs, for a company or organization which supposedly has a capital stock of \$35,000,000, is certainly rather humiliating to us.

It appears further, from the statement of Mr. Ballou, that the flour trust was organised mostly on atmosphere.

"In the organization of the company it had been agreed that the flour trust should not be enough to meet on that.

It is the opinion of the stockholders.

[THE PUBLIC SERVICE.]
CHINESE LOTTERIES.

CHIEF EITON OFFERED A BIG
BRIBE.

Lively Tiff Between the Chief and
Disgruntled Citizen Brings the Fact
to Light—Commission Proceeds—
Detention Hospital.

Board of Supervisors Draws Up a New
County License Ordinance of
Interest to Liquor
Dealers.

Judge Shaw Finds That Joe Blow
Was an Englishman and Gives His
Estate to the English
Climax.

Chief Eiton yesterday made the
statement before the Police Commission that he had been offered \$1000 a month if he would cease his efforts to
suppress the Chinese lotteries. The
Chief said that he had been offered a
handsome bribe between the Chief and C.
E. Huber, who is interested in property
in Chinatown. Mr. Huber roundly berated
the police force and accused the
officers of using unnecessary force in
executing the orders of the Chief.

The application of John Chieh
Min, who is not his name from No.
1555 San Fernando street in the corner
of Ord and San Fernando streets, was
productive of another discussion yes-
terday. The commission will hold a
special session this morning to settle the
"difficult" question.

The city authorities are again in-
vestigating the sites offered for a par-
ticular hospital.

Water Overseer Dalton is afraid that
the water in the river will not be sufficient
to meet the needs of the irrigators
this year. Already nearly all the
available supply for March has been
used.

Mrs. Wadleigh, city librarian, re-
signed yesterday, and Miss Mary L.
Jones, who has been serving for
several days past on a new county
license ordinance, will be appointed
to the supervision of the liquor business.

Joe Blow was an Englishman, ad-
judges the Probate Court, and his
constitution of Irish and German, claim-
ants.

(AT THE CITY HALL.)

LEVELY TALKING BOUT.

NEW CHIEF ARRAIGNED BY AN
IRATE CITIZEN.

Chinese Lottery Business Dis-
cussed. Before the Police Com-
mission—Police Officers Accused of
Unnecessary Roughness—Chief Of-
ficer Money not to Interfere.

The efforts of Chief Eiton to sup-
press the Chinese lottery joint's are be-
ginning to have effect. Not only the
Celestials who directly cause the complain-
tive business find cause for complaint
at what they regard as interference
with their rights, but others who in-
sistently derive pecuniary benefit from
the same believe, they have a griev-
ance. Notwithstanding the fact that
it has proved practically impossible to
convict the lottery dealers, even for
the most flagrant violations of the law,
Chief Eiton has resolved that as
long as the ordinance against lotteries
remains the law of the city, he will
do all in his power to make life un-
comfortable for those who seek to re-
main in the business. With this in
view a squad of policemen has been
deputed to break up the games, it pos-
sible.

These facts were produced by
every speaker before the Chief
and C. E. Huber before the Police
Commission yesterday morning. Mr.
Huber, who is interested in property
in Chinatown and San Fernando streets, appeared
before the commission for the first time, and
the Chinese, for the first time, appeared
before the board to enter a protest
against the action of the officers.
Huber, who is a brewer, and one of
the most prominent of merchants
here, has made the gamblers very
uncomfortable, and the Chinese
are becoming quite excited over
the Chinese lottery joint's

Mr. Huber became quite excited as
he talked and gave the police force of
the city a sound thrashing. He
said that the Chinese were on the front that
they were only fit to herd hogs; that they
dealt with the Chinese in an un-
necessary roundabout way, and that
they used foul and abusive lan-
guage without just cause. All this
he said, while men who were just
as he had been, and to whom he
had given tickets and everything else on
the principal streets of the town without
being molested.

Mr. Huber, who is excited over the
incidents that had come to his notice. He stood between Mr.
Scarborough and Mr. Parker and shot
the Chinese lottery joint's in the chest
and the Chinese, evidently taking him
as the direct object of his wrath. As
he spoke he was scintillating with an
angry, scintillating with an angry glare.
Leaning over the table and gestic-
ulating with his right arm, he snapped
out.

"Do you know what I told those Chi-
nese men? I told them that if I was
in their place and a policeman should
come to me and demand my money
without a warrant, I should take a
pistol and blow his d— brains out.
And I'd do it, too."

One speaker said that he
did not believe the police had any right
to act as they had been doing in Chin-
town, and that the proceedings
were a shame and a disgrace.

Chief Eiton took a hand in the
discussion. Rising from his chair he
told Mr. Scarborough and Mr. Parker,
and in a quiet, dignified way,
but in tones that showed some re-
straint, reminded Mr. Huber that the
law gave his officers the right to
seize and confiscate lottery tickets
wherever found, and that it was only
by a stroke of that right that they
were able to do their element.

A jury trial was almost cer-
tain to result in acquittal, as so many
men played the game and were sym-
pathetic with it. It was thought that he
would have thought possible were addicted
to squandering their money in the
lottery joints, and on Saturday night
he had seen them collecting like bees
about such places. Among them were

many men whose families were left
desolate on account of their desire to
win, and that the only way to do anything
to lessen the evil was to keep after
them just as he had done after the
"Poker" Davis gang.

"The damage is so strange and there
is such a network of passageways and
halls," said he, "that it is practically
impossible for the officers to catch the
Chinese in the act. They have
times to the detriment of the premises.
Such bolts and chains as they
have would not be allowed within men.
We just have to catch them off
of other nationalities, but you can't
ever very break into man's safe, and
our efforts are sometimes foiled be-
cause the parapheal is hidden in
that way."

"There is one other thing," said
the Chief, "and that is the
eye. Which some people would do well
to remember, and that is that, the
owners and lessees of property where
there is a Chinese joint consider
it is liable under the law. As far as
the destruction of property is con-
cerned, it is often necessary. I intend
as far as possible to make the lottery
business give up the game, and the
best way to suppress it. The
men acting in Chinatown are there
by my orders and they will continue
to do their work so long as the lotteries remain."

Under the steady gaze and the calm
face of the general who imposed
penalty on the gamblers, the Celestials had
somewhat cooled and he changed his
attitude, remaining in a somewhat sub-
dued tone.

"Well, you can't stop the lotteries.
They tried that in San Francisco, but
they did not succeed. They will con-
tinue to run despite all you can do, and
I believe that one man should be
treated as another and police officers
are to use common decency to
the Chinese."

"That is very true, sir," broke in the
Chief. "My men have instructions to
make no noise, to be considerate of the
discharge of their duties, and cur-
ing that sort of thing never will be
given countenance by me."

OFFERED HIM MONEY.

"As to whether the lottery will con-
tinue, that is a matter that
remains to be decided. They offered me
money to let them run and I don't think
anything publicly right now that the sum
was \$1000 per month. This happened
within three weeks of the time I took
charge."

The faces of the commissioners all
indicated surprise at this turn in the
matter, and the question was raised
and questioned that ensued that ensued.

"The Mayor started to put the question,
but the commission decided to hold a
special session this morning to settle the
"difficult" question.

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We just have to catch them off
of other nationalities, but you can't
ever very break into man's safe, and
our efforts are sometimes foiled be-
cause the parapheal is hidden in
that way."

"There is one other thing," said
the Chief, "and that is the
eye. Which some people would do well
to remember, and that is that, the
owners and lessees of property where
there is a Chinese joint consider
it is liable under the law. As far as
the destruction of property is con-
cerned, it is often necessary. I intend
as far as possible to make the lottery
business give up the game, and the
best way to suppress it. The
men acting in Chinatown are there
by my orders and they will continue
to do their work so long as the lotteries remain."

Under the steady gaze and the calm
face of the general who imposed
penalty on the gamblers, the Celestials had
somewhat cooled and he changed his
attitude, remaining in a somewhat sub-
dued tone.

"Well, you can't stop the lotteries.
They tried that in San Francisco, but
they did not succeed. They will con-
tinue to run despite all you can do, and
I believe that one man should be
treated as another and police officers
are to use common decency to
the Chinese."

"That is very true, sir," broke in the
Chief. "My men have instructions to
make no noise, to be considerate of the
discharge of their duties, and cur-
ing that sort of thing never will be
given countenance by me."

OFFERED HIM MONEY.

"As to whether the lottery will con-
tinue, that is a matter that
remains to be decided. They offered me
money to let them run and I don't think
anything publicly right now that the sum
was \$1000 per month. This happened
within three weeks of the time I took
charge."

The faces of the commissioners all
indicated surprise at this turn in the
matter, and the question was raised
and questioned that ensued that ensued.

"The Mayor started to put the question,
but the commission decided to hold a
special session this morning to settle the
"difficult" question.

The city authorities are again in-
vestigating the sites offered for a par-
ticular hospital.

Water Overseer Dalton is afraid that
the water in the river will not be sufficient
to meet the needs of the irrigators
this year. Already nearly all the
available supply for March has been
used.

Mrs. Wadleigh, city librarian, re-
signed yesterday, and Miss Mary L.
Jones, who has been serving for
several days past on a new county
license ordinance, will be appointed
to the supervision of the liquor business.

Joe Blow was an Englishman, ad-
judges the Probate Court, and his
constitution of Irish and German, claim-
ants.

(AT THE CITY HALL.)

LEVELY TALKING BOUT.

NEW CHIEF ARRAIGNED BY AN
IRATE CITIZEN.

Chinese Lottery Business Dis-
cussed. Before the Police Com-
mission—Police Officers Accused of
Unnecessary Roughness—Chief Of-
ficer Money not to Interfere.

The efforts of Chief Eiton to sup-
press the Chinese lottery joint's are be-
ginning to have effect. Not only the
Celestials who directly cause the complain-
tive business find cause for complaint
at what they regard as interference
with their rights, but others who in-
sistently derive pecuniary benefit from
the same believe, they have a griev-
ance. Notwithstanding the fact that
it has proved practically impossible to
convict the lottery dealers, even for
the most flagrant violations of the law,
Chief Eiton has resolved that as
long as the ordinance against lotteries
remains the law of the city, he will
do all in his power to make life un-
comfortable for those who seek to re-
main in the business. With this in
view a squad of policemen has been
deputed to break up the games, it pos-
sible.

These facts were produced by
every speaker before the Chief
and C. E. Huber before the Police
Commission yesterday morning. Mr.
Huber, who is interested in property
in Chinatown and San Fernando streets, appeared
before the commission for the first time, and
the Chinese, for the first time, appeared
before the board to enter a protest
against the action of the officers.

Huber, who is a brewer, and one of
the most prominent of merchants
here, has made the gamblers very
uncomfortable, and the Chinese
are becoming quite excited over
the Chinese lottery joint's

Mr. Huber became quite excited as
he talked and gave the police force of
the city a sound thrashing. He
said that the Chinese were on the front that
they were only fit to herd hogs; that they
dealt with the Chinese in an un-
necessary roundabout way, and that
they used foul and abusive lan-
guage without just cause. All this
he said, while men who were just
as he had been, and to whom he
had given tickets and everything else on
the principal streets of the town without
being molested.

Mr. Huber, who is excited over the
incidents that had come to his notice. He stood between Mr.
Scarborough and Mr. Parker and shot
the Chinese lottery joint's in the chest
and the Chinese, evidently taking him
as the direct object of his wrath. As
he spoke he was scintillating with an
angry, scintillating with an angry glare.
Leaning over the table and gestic-
ulating with his right arm, he snapped
out.

"Do you know what I told those Chi-
nese men? I told them that if I was
in their place and a policeman should
come to me and demand my money
without a warrant, I should take a
pistol and blow his d— brains out.
And I'd do it, too."

One speaker said that he
did not believe the police had any right
to act as they had been doing in Chin-
town, and that the proceedings
were a shame and a disgrace.

Chief Eiton took a hand in the
discussion. Rising from his chair he
told Mr. Scarborough and Mr. Parker,
and in a quiet, dignified way,
but in tones

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1900.

VERY FEW PEOPLE

ON THE OIL FIELDS.
EXCHANGE IS DULL.

LIVELY.

Rancho Property Will Be
Used for Oil—Oil Found South
of Sixth Street—Many Wells
Drilled—Increased Demand
for Oil for Fuel Purposes.

Very few people are free from some form of indigestion, but scarcely two will be free from it.

Some suffer more directly after eating from gas in steam, but others have palpitation of the heart, loss of appetite, pain in the bowels, and in others, constipation and indigestion.

But whatever the symptoms may be, they are in all cases of indigestion due to the failure of the body to digest food properly and promptly.

This is the whole story of oil in a nut shell. The women who give it both to the men and the women, who have hearts or other trouble, have been born out of the way.

The women have heart and stomach trouble, and the men have indigestion.

One grain of the native price.

Dyspepsia Tablets will cure all these other symptoms, which any one can perform for you in the following manner: Cut hard boiled eggs, as it would be every way, in a bottle or jar containing water. If it is at the temperature of the body, it will be all right.

The Los Angeles and Pacific Railroad Company has the machinery on the ground, and is just about ready to begin drilling on the oil fields on which the derelict oil fields are located for some time. The drilling plant which the company is putting up in the Middle West, will be the first to be completed.

The point of this experiment is to see if the oil can be obtained when it is under the ground.

The St. Louis and the company still have the oil in the bottle, and the company is still putting the oil from these wells by means of a bucket and tripod.

The machinery is the same as that used for the purpose of deepening the old Scott & Loftus wells at the corner of First and Union.

The oil fields are to begin sinking at the corner of Ocean View and Coronado.

This will be the first to be completed when it is under the ground.

The oil fields are to be drilled in the same manner as the old wells.

Dyspepsia never cures dyspepsia, until pills and ointments medicines, which are not good for the stomach.

When enough oil is in the bottle, and the oil is to be drilled in the same manner as the old wells.

For the information of those who have little book will be mailed free by address.

A. Stevens Co., 125 South Main Street, the address of the manufacturer of the oil.

The oil fields are to be drilled in the same manner as the old wells.

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INDUSTRIAL MINING & CITRUS EXHIBIT

In point of attendance Macabees last evening at the Industrial Mining & Citrus Exhibit, which was not the success that had been expected, and instead of the aisles of Haskard's Pavilion being thronged with members of that order there was only an average attendance during the entire evening, including members of the order and other visitors. One reason for this was that the order of the Macabees gave a ball last night, and to this went many persons who otherwise would have visited the exposition. Another reason was the absence of any special programme other than the band and organ, and secret organizations that have had, or are to have, booths at the Pavilion have prepared their own special programmes, for it is to their interest to have a large attendance on such occasions, inasmuch as the entrance fees to the receipts of the evening goes to the order.

The mining exhibit, of which so much had been expected, was opened for the first time yesterday, and it has not come up to expectations, and it has not been completed. This exhibit has been placed in the small room to the right of the main entrance to the Pavilion, and shelves have been placed on which the exhibits are to be shown. The shelves have been placed on which it is intended to place the ore if enough ore is received to fill the shelves. At present and although the shelves are filled and although the ore on them has been placed there is, of some of it, of the finest, the rows of rows of sheaves

do not make a very interesting exhibit. On the other side of the room an imitation of the tunnel is being constructed to represent the tunnel in a mine. A coating of cement has been placed over the boards in this tunnel and the cement has been imbedded. Cards at the top of the "tunnel" indicate where the ore came from, and the work is being done by the miners with broken ore and miners' tools are distributed along the sides. The exit from the tunnel is in the corner of the room, and has been decorated with the side from the mouth of the tunnel is one of the finest displays in the entire exposition.

At the mineral exhibit of Mohave County, Ariz., to send this exhibit to the exposition, the city of Kingman, Ariz., raised \$500, collected the ore and sent it here in charge of two of the members of the order. Prof. Kramer, Beecher and Anson H. Smith, the latter publisher of the Kingman Miner. The miners are to be credited to Mohave county and without it the mining department of the exposition, in its present condition, would be a failure. The purpose of this exhibit is not to sell any particular mining property, but to display the mineral wealth of Mohave county. The ore in this exhibit is from the mine or more mineral in the county and it is shown in a very creditable manner. In the center of the booth is a huge lump of lead ore almost pure, in fact and shelves near by are specimens of gold, silver, copper, and ores of various richness. The richest nugget in the collection is a piece of

quartz from the Gold Bug mine, a ton of which would be worth \$25,000. There are numerous specimens of native silver, some of it being a fine silver and silver variety which looks not unlike mineral fabric. One piece of ore in the collection was awarded a diploma at the World's Fair, and the trophy is a crowded mott of the time, and Messrs. Beecher and Smith are kept busy explaining the mineral products of this

programme for this evening. The programme for this evening is one of the most attractive of the day, since the show was opened, and in addition to the band concert, the celebrated Nashville Students will appear and the miners' band will be rendered by the band, who are in association with the miners' bands and southern melodies, the rendition of which has made the organization famous. The miners' band has been before the public for years, and they have given concerts in every State in the Union, their success having been due to the fact that the miners' band is an organization before a board of examiners, and that the State government issues to those who did pass such an examination a diploma authorizing them to practice as miners in the State. The State is the home of an assayer. If such a state were in existence, it is not known whether the children will be there or not. Today, however, in addition to the regular programme, Prof. Kramer's pupils will give exhibitions of fancy dancing.

The next exhibition of the exposition will be on Friday, when a rate of one and one-third fare for the round trip will be charged from all points in the State. The Independent Order of Foresters will have their night at the exposition, and for that occasion they have arranged a special programme of their own.

MOJAVE COUNTY (ARIZ.) EXHIBIT. The best display of ores at the Los Angeles Exposition, now open in Haskard's Pavilion in this city, is, as all know, that from Mojave county, Ariz. It is not only the largest, but it is the most attractive, and will do much toward giving visitors to the exposition a good idea of the great mineral wealth of that county, and prompt them to learn more about it. There are exhibits from seventy mines, and which comprise gold, silver, copper, and zinc, the latter being particularly handsome. In addition to the specimens sent from these mines are two fine collections of copper ores from Mineral Park in Mojave county, and which to see are almost worth a visit to the exposition. One of the most valuable samples comes from the Rural mine, the other ones samples from the Buckeye mine. The latter collection is from the company on the following masses of wire silver, which with the gold values, runs high as \$10,000 per ton.

INTO COUNTY MINES. The correspondent of the Los Angeles Times from Colorado and Cal. sends that paper an account of mining being done in that section. The Reward, or Hirsch mine, eight miles from Citrus Station, which was lately bought by Los Angeles for \$25,000, will soon be in active operation. The mill is being reconstructed, and will have an additional five stampers and an additional steel mill is in charge of the work.

The Kearnsburg mine on the west side of Quartz Hill, 14 miles from independence, will be opened up shortly. A 500-foot tunnel will tap the five veins. Burleigh drills will be used, and a new mill and cyanide plant will be erected on the Reward. The mill will be worked by San Francisco capitalists under the superintendence of J. S. Clark.

In Mescalero Cañon work on the deep placers is progressing in good shape. The Giles, Thorpe and Cook tunnels in a distance of eight miles, a good flow of water has been struck and when bedrock is reached probably in four or five days, the prospect for a mine is considered to be good. The side gulches in this cañon have yielded good play to the drywasher for several years and before long will be in full blast. The mineral is in good condition, in fact, at least, must, the writer says, be fabulously rich.

The Mescalero Mining Company of Los Angeles has a tunnel in 1000 feet on their property, and the first air shaft has just been completed. The vein is a high grade one, and has greatly diminished. The head of Ago, on the Pacific Coast of Japan, has been taken charge of by a party of Japanese, who are adding to the culture of the mussel and pearl oysters, which were formerly found there in large quantities.

The art of cultivation used in Japan and also in the United States and France, was invented by the Chinese, who have used it successfully for many years. It is now in its infancy in the industry in the northern part of the province of May and June, large quantities of oysters are being raised in a lake where the waters are favorable and deposited in the mud. The shell is opened with a small instrument of steel, and the oyster is then washed, the shell being cured daily by the use of Dr. Pierces' Golden Medical Discovery.

FACTS ARE STURBORN THING.

There is no greater pain than to have a tooth pulled, and it stands, changing doubt and denial, and inviting investigation. The fact that besides Malaria, the most terrible disease, there is this unknown land who for the dark conditions of life, are being cured daily by the use of Dr. Pierces' Golden Medical Discovery.

THESE HAVE BEEN ROBBED.

There is no greater pain than to have a tooth pulled, and it stands, changing doubt and denial, and inviting investigation. The fact that besides Malaria, the most terrible disease, there is this unknown land who for the dark conditions of life, are being cured daily by the use of Dr. Pierces' Golden Medical Discovery.

THE D. GAGER PRICE.

Peck & Co.

UNDERTAKER

and Embalmer

433-5 S. Hill

(Same Room)

ELLA INMAN

Lady assistant embalmer

COUPON L. A. T.

FREE

Send us this

coupons in

stamps to

the next

country

and

agents

will be

WHAT IS MY CHANCE?

Can I be cured?

Look at the facts.

Read over the

testimonials

given below,

and then

answer

that question in the light of common sense.

These people who have been

helped

will tell

you

the

truth.

These

testimonials

will tell

you

City Briefs.

Remember the needy. Save your cast-off clothing, beds, bedding or stoves for poor families of the city. A request is also made for shoes. Children of the city and there are many poor families in need of wholesome food, and potatoes, beans, groceries, or canned fruit will be greatly appreciated. Donations can be made to Fred Vrigstad, at the "Good Samaritan" (formerly Capt. Fraser's place) 312½ and Seventh streets. All the things you have to donate will be called for.

The best variety of fine cooking to choose from at very reasonable prices is at the Royal Kitchen, Spring street, between First and Second, where fine roast chicken or turkey is served daily with cranberry sauce, hot buttered rolls and vegetables, all butter. A fine ladies' orchestra plays each evening during dinner.

The Times-Mirror, Fratting and Hindman has removed from the basement of the Times Building, where it has been temporarily located, to its permanent home in the New Times Building (118-122 N. Broadway), which has been especially designed and fitted up for a modern, up-to-date job printing and bookbinding establishment.

Los Angeles is a great Southern California, its climate, soil, people, productions, commerce, progress and general business conditions, by sending 10 cents for a copy of the "Los Angeles Times," Edition of The Los Angeles Times.

Chris Church, Episcopal, northeast corner of Pico and Flower, Rev. George Thomas, Lutheran, 112½ W. 6th Street, daily services with Litany, Wednesdays communion and sermon at 5 p.m. Take University car.

Ladies are delighted to know that the Edwin C. Burt ladies' fine shoes have been added to the stock of "That Little Store," 20 W. Third street. Skinner & Karp.

One hundred Alaska Indian baskets just in, 50 cents to \$2. Campbell's Curio Store, 225 S. Spring.

For time of arrival and departure of steamship, see "Time Card" in today's Times.

Scientific massage, etc., Swedish Medical Gymnasium Institute, 465½ S. Broadway.

Admission 15 cents to demonstration lesson quick breads. Y.W.C.A., 10 a.m. today.

Forty first stamp photos only 25 cents. "Globebeam," 226 South Main st., Oceanside, 422 S. Broadway. Phone brown 1573. E. K. Strasser, M.D., D.S.O.

Visitors visit Vacy Steers' store, Specialty, shampooing.

Dr. Chas. Parker, dentist, 115 W. 1st. Whitney's trunk factory, 223 S. Spring. Furs remodeled. D. Brown, 247 S. Broadway. Oceans wonders, 242 S. Broadway.

A meeting of the Blue and Gray will be held this evening at room 224 Stimson Block.

Moving pictures of the Jeffersonian Hall will be exhibited at Turner Hall next week.

Today being Ash Wednesday and the first day of Lent, services will be held in all the Episcopal and Catholic churches in the city.

There were delivered telegrams at the Western Union Telegraph Company's office for Col. W. E. Hughes, M. G. Trowbridge, Miss Fannie Mathews and others.

A petition was filed in the United States Circuit Court yesterday in the matter of the application of James O'Brien to establish a new line of his own land purchased from the Southern Pacific Railroad Company a number of years ago.

Over five hundred boys between the ages of 12 and 18 years were admitted into the Y.W.C.A. Hall yesterday afternoon to hear John M. Dick of Boston speak on "A Leap for Life." The talk was illustrated with motion pictures. This afternoon he will speak to the boys again on "The Shipwreck."

The thoughtlessness of the average person is again brought into the light by the fact that the Los Angeles post office receives monthly an average of 500 letters which have been sent to San Francisco by mistake of the writer. In a large number of these the address number is correct, but the wrong city inserted. This order will affect few except on star routes.

Chief of Police Elmer went through Chinatown last night, ransacking stores in a search for lottery tickets, large quantities of which were found and destroyed. The place where the drawings were held was not found, but the chief says he is going to keep at it and do his best to break up the Chinese lottery.

J. Goulding, of 126 South Virgina street was attended by Police Surgeon Hagan at the Receiving Hospital yesterday afternoon. Goulding, employed at the city hall, was in a planing mill. He got his right hand caught in a buzz saw and three of his fingers were almost severed. Dr. Hagan thinks that with proper treatment the fingers can be saved.

An officer was sent to No. 743 Banning street last night to ascertain a lot of boys and young men who had gathered to charivari a bridal couple. The pair had escaped before the arrival of the police, but the boys were captured with their noisy serenade, to the great distress of an elderly woman suffering from heart trouble, and the police were called to the scene.

A small blaze in the rear of H. H. Brown's furniture store at No. 227 North Main street at 4:10 o'clock yesterday afternoon, caused a large amount of fire from box 22. A pile of mattresses and other loose material in the back yard became ignited in some unknown manner, and for a time threatened the building. The No. 2 chemical engine extinguished the blaze. The loss was nominal.

Hutton Examined for Assault.

F. R. Hutton, a barber, had his preliminary examination before Justice Austin yesterday, on the charge of assaulting G. L. Villiere, a Pacific employee, with a deadly weapon, February 17. The testimony showed that Hutton and Villiere had a mix up on a street car, during which Villiere was hit in the eye with a pocket knife. His injuries were trifling. The difficulty arose over Hutton's attempt to knock off the knife which it was crossed. Both men had been drinking more than was good for them, otherwise the fight would probably not have occurred. After the evidence for the people was offered, the court motion to dismiss, which the court took under advisement till March 1 at 9:30 o'clock.

Bankrupt Cigar Firm.

A petition in bankruptcy has been filed for the Rosenstein-John Cigar Company by W. H. Newark, the Headmaster Company, and the Farmers and Merchants Bank, the court appointed Gregory Perkins, Jr. as receiver. The indebtedness of the cigar company to the three firms amounted to \$400,000.

All framed pictures at 25 per cent. discount till next March. 21, 1909. Vail & Co., No. 122 South Spring.

POLICE COURT NOTES.

BATTERY CASES AND OTHER PETTY MISDEMEANORS.

C. E. Young, proprietor of a restaurant at No. 419 South Main street, was arrested yesterday on a charge of battery preferred by Henry McMahon, bartender. Young was placed not guilty when arraigned before Justice Austin, and was released on his own recognizance, pending trial Thursday at 10 o'clock. In addition to other troubles, Young has had his business attacked by an employe who wants him to leave.

Evan H. Loyd, a cigar maker employed by H. A. Zech, was arraigned for battery on complaint of August G. Springer. He pleaded not guilty, and had his trial set for 2:30 o'clock today.

John H. Loyd, a cigar maker employed by H. A. Zech, was arraigned for battery on complaint of August G. Springer. He pleaded not guilty, and had his trial set for 2:30 o'clock today.

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